

Dr. J. P. B. 1879. This issue
50-4624

THE BAPTIST RECORD.

Organ of the Mississippi and Louisiana
Baptist State Conventions.

The subscription price is required in advance; and at the expiration of the term paid for the paper will be stopped. All money for the paper should be sent by P. O. Order, to Clinton, O. No registered letter or Express to M. T. Martin. All communications for the paper should be sent to, J. B. GAMBELL.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Decay of True Christian Godliness.

NO. 6.

By true Christian Godliness we mean, "a careful observance of the laws of God, and performance of religious duties, proceeding from love and reverence for the divine character and commands."

This definition embraces man's whole duty to God, to his fellowman, to society, to government.

The man who commits a wrong against God, and the man who commits a wrong against his fellow-man, and the one who commits a wrong against society or government, all stand, morally, in the same category. That is to say, they cannot sin against one, without sinning against the whole.

I could consume the whole space allotted for this article, and much more, in elaborating this proposition; but that is not my object in stating it, but merely to use it as a kaleidoscope through which to examine the present moral condition of society and bring to view the ungodliness that stalks abroad through our land and ramifies all the walks of life—in religion, in business, in social life, in politics and in government.

It is true there are thousands of Godly men and women all over the country, and for the sake of these, God continues to bless the country with beautiful seasons and rich harvests; but there never has been a period in the history of this country when there was so much ungodliness among persons professing Christianity.

The daily papers teem with accounts of crimes of every grade and character imaginable—frauds, embezzlements, burglaries, larcenies, rapes, assassinations, robberies, etc., committed by all classes, that is, by individuals belonging to all classes in society.

The depositing of a venerable bishop of seventy years, for a crime against one of his female parishioners in the West; the indictment and trial of a venerable minister of sixty for an attempt to murder his wife by poisoning, in the East; the embezzlement of nearly a quarter of a million from the Pullman Car Company in the West, by a confidential clerk; the forgery of a pious broker of a like sum in the East; the robbery of a bank of four hundred thousand dollars in New York on Sunday, in open daylight,—have all occurred in quick succession in the last few months, with thousands of lesser crimes, and yet they scarcely produce a ripple upon society.

It is not astonishing either that such is the case, when we think of the faith and practices of some of the fashionable churches in the land. For instance, a church was organized in the club-room of the Sherman House in Chicago recently with one single article of faith or creed, to-wit: "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, to visit the fatherless and widow in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world." You can swear a little when things don't go to suit you, you can go to balls, you can play an honest game of poker, go to the races, and bet on the best horse, attend theatres, etc., etc., and no questions will be asked, provided you keep yourself "unspotted from the world"—that is, that you don't go with the rabble, the trash, but move always in the first circles.

You need not believe in future punishment, in salvation by faith or works, nor in election and the final preservation of the saints, nor in baptism, nor in transubstantiation, nor in administering holy unction, or you may believe in all of them. That is your business—the church has nothing to do with these things. So you visit the orphan and widow in their affliction, and keep yourself above the rabble, the common people, the world, you have pure and undefiled religion, and you are safe. "Yes, I belong to the church, and I take the sacrament, and I am safe," is the "flattering untruth" which he lays to his soul.

In St. Louis a few weeks ago a fashionable church, being pressed for money, arranged to have an entertainment for the benefit of the church. "The Mistletoe Bouquet" was to be performed. Miss H. a beautiful young lady, was to act the bride. The ladies who had the matter in charge concluded that if they would report that Miss H. was going to have one copy of their State paper sent to them, and when he came back the next month, he would expect them to have the money ready to pay a year's subscription. Every family did take the paper,

THE BAPTIST RECORD.

M. T. MARTIN, Proprietor.

Integrity, and Fidelity to the Cause of Christ.

Price, \$2 00 Per Annum.

VOL. 3.

CLINTON, MISS., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1879.

NO. 1.

Accordingly the falsehood was published in the city papers. All done in the name and for the sake of religion! Professed Christians publishing a deliberate falsehood that they might raise a little money to keep up their church in "style." "Why, I wouldn't belong to a church that wasn't kept up in 'style.' 'Style' is every thing, you know."

I know a good city in our own State, that is famous for its churches and its Sunday-schools, that up to the 25th of September had escaped the yellow-fever scourge. It had a shot gun quarantine against the world. Indeed, some of her people boasted that the quarantine was so close that "a rat couldn't get through." The 25th of September was set apart by the Governor as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer to God to stay the scourge of yellow fever.

This godly little city thought their quarantine would suffice without calling on God for aid. The fact is, they wanted no help from above; they were managing this yellow-fever business; and hence not a house in all that city, we are told, was closed; but business went on as usual. Three days thereafter Bronze John made his appearance in that city; and if the reader knows any thing of the panic among the Federals at Bull Run, or among Hood's army in front of Nashville, then he can form some conception of the panic in that godly little city. And yet, in spite of this speedy depopulation, the pestilence spread with fearful rapidity, and death and desolation lurked in every breeze that fanned her deserted houses, and the grave grew in the streets of that city.

It is true there are thousands of Godly men and women all over the country, and for the sake of these, God continues to bless the country with beautiful seasons and rich harvests; but there never has been a period in the history of this country when there was so much ungodliness among persons professing Christianity.

The daily papers teem with ac-

counts of crimes of every grade and character imaginable—frauds, embezzlements, burglaries, larcenies, rapes, assassinations, robberies, etc., committed by all classes, that is, by individuals belonging to all classes in society.

The deposing of a venerable bish-

op of seventy years, for a crime

against one of his female parishioners

in the West; the indictment and

trial of a venerable minister of six-

ty for an attempt to murder his wife

by poisoning, in the East; the em-

bezzlement of nearly a quarter of a

million from the Pullman Car Com-

pany in the West, by a confidential

clerk; the forgery of a pious broker

of a like sum in the East; the ro-

bbery of a bank of four hundred

thousand dollars in New York on

Sunday, in open daylight,—have

all occurred in quick succession in

the last few months, with thousands

of lesser crimes, and yet they scarcely

produce a ripple upon society.

It is not astonishing either that such

is the case, when we think of the

faith and practices of some of the

fashionable churches in the land.

For instance, a church was orga-

nized in the club-room of the Sher-

man House in Chicago recently with

one single article of faith or creed,

to-wit: "Pure religion and undefiled

before God and the Father is this,

to visit the fatherless and widow

in their affliction, and to keep them

above the rabble, the common peo-

ple, the world, you have pure and

undefiled religion, and you are safe.

"Yes, I belong to the church, and I

take the sacrament, and I am safe,"

is the "flattering untruth" which he

lays to his soul.

In St. Louis a few weeks ago a

fashionable church, being pressed for

money, arranged to have an enter-

tainment for the benefit of the

church. "The Mistletoe Bouquet"

was to be performed. Miss H. a

beautiful young lady, was to act the

bride. The ladies who had the mat-

ter in charge concluded that if they

would report that Miss H. was go-

ing to have one copy of their State

paper sent to them, and when he

came back the next month, he would

expect them to have the money

ready to pay a year's subscrip-

tion, Every family did take the paper,

The preacher organized a Sabbath-school, got every cent they promised for preaching, the church sent messengers to the association who carried a good sum for missions, the result of every Sabbath's collections, and after awhile an evangelistic brother—none of your trap-ezavologists, though—came along and aided the pastor in a meeting, and quite a number were baptized. The like hadn't been seen before in that church. The paper did about as much towards it as anything else, I mean, of course, under the blessing of God. It preached to them every week, and the pastor, once a month. There is nothing which will tend more to the development of a church than finding the secret that opens the purse. To do this the pastors must be faithful in declaring the *whole counsel of God*. If the Scriptures teach that "they who preach the gospel must live of the gospel," just stick a pin down there, and insist upon it. Don't be afraid to talk to them about money, it is theirs; it is the Lord's, and you, as this ambassador, have a right to claim it. If they are real converts, and you show them "a thus saith the Lord," they will heed. We do not countenance dishonesty in men, why should we in churches? Strive to make them honest in money matters. If they owe you for last year and call you for this, don't accept till they pay you up. Preach about missions and call for money, tell them about the poor and call for money. The collection does them good.

If the love of the Master is in their hearts appeal to that, and the money will come.

I once knew two young men who were members of a Hard-Shell church, who went to a missionary association. They never had seen or heard of the like before. They heard man appealing to the love of Jesus, which was supposed to dwell in every heart, for money to send the gospel abroad, to educate a young minister, to endow college, and various other objects; they saw the congregation giving to every appeal and they could not resist giving themselves. They returned home wiser and better men.

Let us see a few of His many works, bearing on this subject. Rom. 8:26: "The Spirit helpeth our infirmities." Heb. 13:6: "We may boldly say, the Lord is my helper, I will not fear what man shall do unto me." Psalms 37:40: "The Lord shall help the righteous and deliver them."

Surely this is enough. "If the Lord be for us, who shall be against us?"

F. COURTNEY.

Church Development.

My first communication from Tex-
as (I hope to have made you one
before this) must be taken up with
some correction of the impressions
my ministry of more than thirty
years has left in Mississippi.

As to how these churches can be
developed where there is a do-nothing,
don't-care preacher: The State
Board will have to send them an
evangelist.

In the Record of Dec. 19, 1878,

in a communication under the above

caption, your correspondent, J. L. P.,

after remarking that "missionary

pastors will make missionary

churches," claims that "at this point

he is entitled to an opinion."

He therupon states that he was raised

in the piney woods of Mississippi;

that he was for six years a member of

a church there, of which he speaks

with somewhat sinister commendation;

as proud that they were Baptists,

glorying in predestination and

election, and salvation by grace

alone, etc.; that the preaching was

first-class, deep, and sound to the

core, etc.; adds, "But if during

that six years the three pastors (for

the church had three in six years)

ever said one single word to the

church about missions, he never

heard it; and he attended almost ev-

ery meeting, Saturday and Sunday.

The consequence was that church, as

a church, felt no interest in, and did

nothing for, missions," etc.

Now, since J. L. P. is a minister

well known to most of the readers

of the Record, it is, I presume,

known by many that the church he

refers to is the Liberty church, Win-

ston county, Miss., a member of the

Louisville association.

And it is also known, no doubt, that I am one of those ministers. I was pastor of that church during the years 1856 to 1861 inclusive, a part of which time J. L. P. was a member. I preached often to that church before that he is a member of this church. This is his privilege to be, and, at the resurrection of the just, will be the ground of his rejoicing that he has been.

I would first remark that the

Louisville association, originally or-

ganized on neutral grounds as to

missions, early became decidedly

missionary, for many years employ-

ed (and, I think, always paid) a mis-

sionary within her bounds, and con-

tributed to Foreign Missions. I often preached the annual missionary sermon before the body, and took up respectable collections. After an absence of several years, in October, 1877, I attended the meeting of that association, when, upon the adoption of the report of the committee on Foreign Missions, a collection was taken up in the association for that object amounting, I think, to over

fifty dollars. There was then as fine a missionary spirit as I ever saw in any similar body in the State. It is true the church and membership have always been mostly poor. I have often seen "their deep poverty about unto the riches of their liberty." The Liberty church ever bore an honorable part in these mat-

ters

THE BAPTIST RECORD.

J. B. GAMBRELL, - Editor.

CLINTON, MISS.,
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1879.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year, \$2.00; one copy six months, \$1.00; for any time less than six months, at the rate of five cents a copy; to ministers, \$1.25 a year. Of course, it is understood that the subscriber pays the expense of sending his subscription. If you subscribe through another party, hand him ten cents to pay the expense of forwarding money.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The South has been undergoing the pains of a political reconstruction for fifteen years past. We may hope that the process is about complete, and once more we can consider ourselves adjusted to the general government. It is not to this reconstruction that we wish to call attention in this article, but to the reorganization of society. The war and the misgovernment of the South since the war have disorganized society and loosened many of those bonds which hold a people together in social relations. This is not strange. Such results always follow civil wars. But while they were to be expected, they are not the less to be deplored, nor are they any the more to be tolerated.

Among the evils referred to is a spirit of lawlessness. In war there is necessarily much disregard of law. In emergencies armies or individuals cannot wait the slow processes of civil law. The law of necessity gradually takes the place of all written law, and every one becomes his own interpreter of this one statute. Bye and bye all reverence for the ordinary processes of justice is lost, and then—the order of society is overthrown. Now this is largely the case all over this country. Civil tribunals are not looked to with confidence to justify the right and punish the wrong. Evil doers do not dread State attorneys, judges and juries. Crimes are perpetrated with the expectation that officers of the law will either take no notice of them or will deal gently with the offenders. Recently we heard of a liquor dealer who decided that it would be cheaper not to take out a license to carry on his business. His fines, he calculated, would amount to less than the cost of a license. He was depending on the demoralization of society in general, or of the courts in particular. From observation we can say that this dealer was taking very little risk.

The sanctity of life is not regarded now as in former years. Before the war a murderer sent a thrill of horror through a large community. Now the most atrocious fits-taking hardly creates a sensation. Our papers are full of the records of murder and every other crime. Yet, but little is said, and less done, to bring the turbulent, lawless classes into subjection to law. Not infrequently a community, in a spasm of indignation, breaks out into lawlessness on a large scale and there is a lynching. In the public mind, the law has lost its majesty.

The demoralization of the times is seen in the general low view of obligations which prevails. Many men who pretend to respectability, and who are accorded position in church and society do not pretend to pay their debts. The most half-faced rascality are practiced under forms of law, and the perpetrators of these acts are treated as respectable persons. Crimes, which ought to land their perpetrators in the penitentiary, do not forfeit them their social standing, and sometimes not even their church relations. It is evident that a general looseness prevails, and that the reconstruction of society on moral and Christian principles is the supremest duty of the hour. But how shall we go about this needed work? We answer:

A public sentiment in favor of law and order must be created. To this end, good men everywhere should speak out against crimes of all sorts. And they should advocate the vindication of the law by the punishment of criminals. The press should be invoked to give its influence unequivocally on the right side. Papers that fail in this should be dropped by good citizens. We cannot afford to support a disorderly press. A paper that condones crime and disorder is recreant to duty.

Then we believe that every pulpit in the land should thunder forth the decalogue. The Christian conscience of the country needs arousing, and quickening. This is what is demanded.

Reduction.
According to the wishes of some of the friends of the Record, we now reduce the price of the paper to \$2.00 a year postage paid. This is an experiment. If we can largely increase our subscription list by placing the price at \$2.00 the reduction will be permanent; but if we cannot, after a fair trial, we shall go back to the old figures, which are not large.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers a good, cheap paper. They should remember, however, that such a thing is not possible unless we can secure a wider circulation. We shall need three thousand subscribers to make a first class paper at \$2.00 a year.

It is our desire to give our readers

THE BAPTIST RECORD

CLINTON, MISS.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1879.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The price and terms for all advertisements hereunder are to be fixed by the Record will be arranged by special contract. Address all letters on this subject to "BAPTIST RECORD, Clinton, Miss."

The Record is a weekly and in increasing circulation throughout the State of Mississippi and Louisiana, and is one of the best advertising mediums in the South.

Marriage and death notices are limited to one hundred words; for all over this number, two cents for every additional word will be charged, which must make up the notice.

And then, in our impoverished and afflicted condition we may look for a generous compliment of "well done" from Dr. Tupper in May at the Convention. And this will be appropriate, and not a stubborn one. Will we have it thus, reader? It depends on us—on me.

Yours in Christ,
E. Z. SIMMONS,

Poor Gibson, Feb. 7, 1879.

Baptist Standard—If all the ministers (Baptist) of this State and East Louisiana will forward names and address, I will take pleasure in arranging said names in alphabetical order, subject to reading and correction at our next meeting of the Convention. The proposed amendments to constitution provide for such a list.

Correspondents will address me at Rodney, Miss. Fraternally,
A. J. MILLER.

BUSINESS AND SECULAR.

GENERAL NEWS.

Enterprise, Miss., had a \$60,000 fire on the 14th inst. Insurance, \$40,000.

The United States Senate has passed a bill allowing female lawyers to practice in the Supreme Court.

All the mills at Moss Point are now running. Not a single case of the log suit has been decided for the government.

A repudiation amendment to the Constitution of Arkansas has passed the House by a vote of 59 to 15. Richland (La.) Beacon.

Representative colored men have called a convention to meet in Nashville May 10, to consider the condition, wants, etc., of the race.

Five out of six of the new French Catholic Protestants. It is said, that this means the overthrow of Catholicism as the State religion of France.

There is a deficit in the current expense fund of Texas amounting to \$500,000. The Governor recommends the sale of school lands to make it up.

The Hon. A. G. Thorman of Ohio, has accepted an invitation to deliver the Annual Address at the North Carolina University, next June, before the graduating class.

Virginia is preparing to present a claim of \$150,000, and Maryland a claim of \$70,000, with eighty years' interest, for money advanced to the original building of the Federal Capital.

"Our government land costs one dollar an acre, and good whiskey two dollars a bottle. How many men live handless who during their lives have swallowed whole townships—trees and all?"

There is a curious crack in west Texas, which enters a rocky gorge and runs under ground for forty miles. In some places natural well 210 feet deep are found, through which the roaring of this subterranean crack can be heard plainly.

The Potter Investigating Committee was going to a little village called Emmaus; the blessed Savior joined in company with them, talked with them, reasoned with them, but they knew Him not, until He brake the bread, and they knew Him, and He vanished out of their sight. (Luke 24:13-35). Was that the spirit of Christ, or was it His body? It doubtless was His body.

Again to the proof: On another occasion when the disciples were assembled, the doors being shut, came Jesus and stood in the midst of them, and said, "Peace be unto you." And when He had shewed unto them His hands and His side, then were they satisfied, glad; but Thomas, one of the twelve, said, "Behold, I have seen the Lord." But he said unto them, "Except I see in His hands the print of the nails, and put my finger into the print of the nail, I will not believe." Well, to convince Thomas, after eight days, when His disciples were again with Thomas, then came Jesus, the doors being shut, and stood in the midst, and said, "Peace be unto you." Then said the Thomas, "Touch hither thy finger and behold my hands, and reach hither thy hand and thrust it into my side; and be not faithless, but believing." And Thomas answered and said, "My Lord and my God." (John 20:24-25).

Now, in conclusion of my remarks, the exact model of the resurrection of Christ and His saints are one. It is all the power of God. We shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is. Flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God. There was no blood, but the same flesh and bones that were nailed to the cross. If He was possessed with blood, where is He now, according to His declaration? (Pope in a middle life). O, doubting Thomas, come near and see for yourself, and be not faithless, but believe. Now he is as honest as Thomas, and answer in like manner, "My Lord and my God."

S. HILBURN.

WAYNESBORO, MISS.—[The brother's quotations seem apt, and we think it likely that he is right. We wrote without giving the subject full consideration.]—Editor Record.

Facts and Figures.

You may frequently hear people say, "Facts are stubborn things," Is this really true? If the facts—or truths—are what we would like to have them, do we call them stubborn things? If a man has ten dollars in his pocket, he doesn't call that a stubborn thing. Rather like such facts. My opinion is that the stubborn part of facts are on the negative side. It is what I have not done, what I have not done that troubles me. Observation and experience will sustain us in reversing the order and calling these the stubborn things. You go to a Christian that has not been discharging his duty, and he is rather studious and asks him for a contribution for any of our benevolent interests and he is quite stubborn. But if he has been doing his duty, he is quite affable and pleasant. So it is the negative facts that create the stubbornness.

It is a fact that Mississippi Baptists have done comparatively well for Foreign Missions for two years. It is a fact that Dr. Tupper complimented us in Nashville last May for what we had done. And this was a very pleasant fact to us. Shall it be so again in Atlanta?

Now for the figures. Last year we gave \$2,123.32 for Foreign Missions. From the 1st of May, 1878, to the 21st of Jan., 1879, we have given \$985.12. For us to come up to our last year's contribution, we must raise, by May 1st, \$1,172.20. And there are only about three months for us to do this in. We must not wait for a pretty Sunday or a good congregation, but go at it now. Let every one of us give a liberal contribution, and we will reach our last year's figures.

The French Presidency is not a bad thing to have in the family. The salary is \$100,000 for seven years. M. Grevy's term not expiring until January 30, 1885. Besides the handsome salary—double what our

own President's now get—and four times what it was until the increase a few years ago—the French President is allowed \$50,000 for household expense and free range in the Palais D'Elysee.—*Watchman*.

The Clarion sees no way to prevent the departure of the negroes from among us, unless, possibly, it can be done by landlords dividing their farms into small lots and selling them to the negroes on easy terms and long payments; and says the only thing the white people can do is to make up their minds to do without the negroes, and to use every effort to induce white immigration to fill the vacant places." It that could be done it would be good for the country.

The proposed amendments to constitution provide for such a list.

Correspondents will address me at Rodney, Miss. Fraternally,
A. J. MILLER.

And then, in our impoverished and afflicted condition we may look for a generous compliment of "well done" from Dr. Tupper in May at the Convention. And this will be appropriate, and not a stubborn one. Will we have it thus, reader? It depends on us—on me.

The Clarion sees no way to prevent the departure of the negroes from among us, unless, possibly, it can be done by landlords dividing their farms into small lots and selling them to the negroes on easy terms and long payments; and says the only thing the white people can do is to make up their minds to do without the negroes, and to use every effort to induce white immigration to fill the vacant places." It that could be done it would be good for the country.

The proposed amendments to constitution provide for such a list.

Correspondents will address me at Rodney, Miss. Fraternally,
A. J. MILLER.

BUSINESS AND SECULAR.

GENERAL NEWS.

Enterprise, Miss., had a \$60,000 fire on the 14th inst. Insurance, \$40,000.

The United States Senate has passed a bill allowing female lawyers to practice in the Supreme Court.

All the mills at Moss Point are now running. Not a single case of the log suit has been decided for the government.

A repudiation amendment to the Constitution of Arkansas has passed the House by a vote of 59 to 15. Richland (La.) Beacon.

Representative colored men have called a convention to meet in Nashville May 10, to consider the condition, wants, etc., of the race.

Five out of six of the new French Catholic Protestants. It is said, that this means the overthrow of Catholicism as the State religion of France.

There is a deficit in the current expense fund of Texas amounting to \$500,000. The Governor recommends the sale of school lands to make it up.

The Hon. A. G. Thorman of Ohio, has accepted an invitation to deliver the Annual Address at the North Carolina University, next June, before the graduating class.

Virginia is preparing to present a claim of \$150,000, and Maryland a claim of \$70,000, with eighty years' interest, for money advanced to the original building of the Federal Capital.

"Our government land costs one dollar an acre, and good whiskey two dollars a bottle. How many men live handless who during their lives have swallowed whole townships—trees and all?"

There is a curious crack in west Texas, which enters a rocky gorge and runs under ground for forty miles. In some places natural well 210 feet deep are found, through which the roaring of this subterranean crack can be heard plainly.

The Potter Investigating Committee was going to a little village called Emmaus; the blessed Savior joined in company with them, talked with them, reasoned with them, but they knew Him not, until He brake the bread, and they knew Him, and He vanished out of their sight. (Luke 24:13-35). Was that the spirit of Christ, or was it His body? It doubtless was His body.

Again to the proof: On another occasion when the disciples were assembled, the doors being shut, came Jesus and stood in the midst of them, and said, "Peace be unto you." And when He had shewed unto them His hands and His side, then were they satisfied, glad; but Thomas, one of the twelve, said, "Behold, I have seen the Lord." But he said unto them, "Except I see in His hands the print of the nails, and put my finger into the print of the nail, I will not believe." Well, to convince Thomas, after eight days, when His disciples were again with Thomas, then came Jesus, the doors being shut, and stood in the midst, and said, "Peace be unto you." Then said the Thomas, "Touch hither thy finger and behold my hands, and reach hither thy hand and thrust it into my side; and be not faithless, but believing." And Thomas answered and said, "My Lord and my God." (John 20:24-25).

Now, in conclusion of my remarks, the exact model of the resurrection of Christ and His saints are one. It is all the power of God. We shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is. Flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God. There was no blood, but the same flesh and bones that were nailed to the cross. If He was possessed with blood, where is He now, according to His declaration? (Pope in a middle life). O, doubting Thomas, come near and see for yourself, and be not faithless, but believe. Now he is as honest as Thomas, and answer in like manner, "My Lord and my God."

S. HILBURN.

WAYNESBORO, MISS.—[The brother's quotations seem apt, and we think it likely that he is right. We wrote without giving the subject full consideration.]—Editor Record.

Facts and Figures.

You may frequently hear people say, "Facts are stubborn things," Is this really true? If the facts—or truths—are what we would like to have them, do we call them stubborn things? If a man has ten dollars in his pocket, he doesn't call that a stubborn thing. Rather like such facts. My opinion is that the stubborn part of facts are on the negative side. It is what I have not done, what I have not done that troubles me. Observation and experience will sustain us in reversing the order and calling these the stubborn things. You go to a Christian that has not been discharging his duty, and he is rather studious and asks him for a contribution for any of our benevolent interests and he is quite stubborn. But if he has been doing his duty, he is quite affable and pleasant. So it is the negative facts that create the stubbornness.

It is a fact that Mississippi Baptists have done comparatively well for Foreign Missions for two years. It is a fact that Dr. Tupper complimented us in Nashville last May for what we had done. And this was a very pleasant fact to us. Shall it be so again in Atlanta?

Now for the figures. Last year we gave \$2,123.32 for Foreign Missions. From the 1st of May, 1878, to the 21st of Jan., 1879, we have given \$985.12. For us to come up to our last year's contribution, we must raise, by May 1st, \$1,172.20. And there are only about three months for us to do this in. We must not wait for a pretty Sunday or a good congregation, but go at it now. Let every one of us give a liberal contribution, and we will reach our last year's figures.

The firm of S. P. Bloom & Co., Druggists, Beauregard, Miss., have a card in another column. If our readers will be kind enough to themselves to call on this firm when they go to Beauregard, the firm will attend to the balance. Try them.

The Record has a good new organ for sale cheap. Any church or individual needing such an instrument can get it at a bargain by applying.

The Clarion sees no way to prevent the departure of the negroes from among us, unless, possibly, it can be done by landlords dividing their farms into small lots and selling them to the negroes on easy terms and long payments; and says the only thing the white people can do is to make up their minds to do without the negroes, and to use every effort to induce white immigration to fill the vacant places." It that could be done it would be good for the country.

The proposed amendments to constitution provide for such a list.

Correspondents will address me at Rodney, Miss. Fraternally,
A. J. MILLER.

And then, in our impoverished and afflicted condition we may look for a generous compliment of "well done" from Dr. Tupper in May at the Convention. And this will be appropriate, and not a stubborn one. Will we have it thus, reader? It depends on us—on me.

The Clarion sees no way to prevent the departure of the negroes from among us, unless, possibly, it can be done by landlords dividing their farms into small lots and selling them to the negroes on easy terms and long payments; and says the only thing the white people can do is to make up their minds to do without the negroes, and to use every effort to induce white immigration to fill the vacant places." It that could be done it would be good for the country.

The proposed amendments to constitution provide for such a list.

Correspondents will address me at Rodney, Miss. Fraternally,
A. J. MILLER.

BUSINESS AND SECULAR.

GENERAL NEWS.

Enterprise, Miss., had a \$60,000 fire on the 14th inst. Insurance, \$40,000.

The United States Senate has passed a bill allowing female lawyers to practice in the Supreme Court.

All the mills at Moss Point are now running. Not a single case of the log suit has been decided for the government.

A repudiation amendment to the Constitution of Arkansas has passed the House by a vote of 59 to 15. Richland (La.) Beacon.

Representative colored men have called a convention to meet in Nashville May 10, to consider the condition, wants, etc., of the race.

Five out of six of the new French Catholic Protestants. It is said, that this means the overthrow of Catholicism as the State religion of France.

There is a deficit in the current expense fund of Texas amounting to \$500,000. The Governor recommends the sale of school lands to make it up.

The Hon. A. G. Thorman of Ohio, has accepted an invitation to deliver the Annual Address at the North Carolina University, next June, before the graduating class.

Virginia is preparing to present a claim of \$150,000, and Maryland a claim of \$70,000, with eighty years' interest, for money advanced to the original building of the Federal Capital.

"Our government land costs one dollar an acre, and good whiskey two dollars a bottle. How many men live handless who during their lives have swallowed whole townships—trees and all?"

There is a curious crack in west Texas, which enters a rocky gorge and runs under ground for forty miles. In some places natural well 210 feet deep are found, through which the roaring of this subterranean crack can be heard plainly.

The Potter Investigating Committee was going to a little village called Emmaus; the blessed Savior joined in company with them, talked with them, reasoned with them, but they knew Him not, until He brake the bread, and they knew Him, and He vanished out of their sight. (Luke 24:13-35). Was that the spirit of Christ, or was it His body? It doubtless was His body.

Again to the proof: On another occasion when the disciples were assembled, the doors being shut, came Jesus and stood in the midst of them, and said, "Peace be unto you." And when He had shewed unto them His hands and His side, then were they satisfied, glad; but Thomas, one of the twelve, said, "Behold, I have seen the Lord." But he said unto them, "Except I see in His hands the print of the nails, and put my finger into the print of the nail, I will not believe." Well, to convince Thomas, after eight days, when His disciples were again with Thomas, then came Jesus, the doors being shut, and stood in the midst, and said, "Peace be unto you." Then said the Thomas, "Touch hither thy finger and behold my hands, and reach hither thy hand and thrust it into my side; and be not faithless, but believing." And Thomas answered and said, "My Lord and my God." (John 20:24-25).

Now, in conclusion of my remarks, the exact model of the resurrection of Christ and His saints are one. It is all the power of God. We shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is. Flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God. There was no blood, but the same flesh and bones that were nailed to the cross. If He was possessed with blood, where is He now, according to His declaration? (Pope in a middle life). O, doubting Thomas, come near and see for yourself, and be not faithless, but believe. Now he is as honest as Thomas, and answer in like manner, "My Lord and my God."

S. HILBURN.

WAYNESBORO, MISS.—[The brother's quotations seem apt, and we think it likely that he is right. We wrote without giving the subject full consideration.]—Editor Record.

Facts and Figures.

You may frequently hear people say, "Facts are stubborn things," Is this really true? If the facts—or truths—are what we would like to have them, do we call them stubborn things? If a man has ten dollars in his pocket, he doesn't call that a stubborn thing. Rather like such facts. My opinion is that the stubborn part of facts are on the negative side. It is what I have not done, what I have not done that troubles me. Observation and experience will sustain us in reversing the order and calling these the stubborn things. You go to a Christian that has not been discharging

